

# The Liongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

NEW SERIES No. 5610

第九月初十一年三月光

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1907.

四月

號四十月十一英華香

\$30 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

## Banks.

**YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.**

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yes £1,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £1,550,000

Branches and Agents:

TOKIO, CHEFOO,  
KOBÉ, TIENTSIN,  
OSAKA, PEKIN,  
NAGASAKI, NEWCHWANG,  
LONDON, DALNY,  
LYONS, PORT ARTHUR,  
NEW YORK, ANTUNG,  
SAN FRANCISCO, LIOU-YANG,  
HONOLULU, MUKDEN,  
BOMBAY, TIE-LING,  
SHANGHAI, CHANG-CHUN,  
HANKOW.

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:  
On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent.  
per Annum on the Daily Balance.

Fixed deposit—  
For 12 months ..... 5% p.a.  
" 6 " ..... 4% "  
" 3 " ..... 3% "

TAKEO TAKAMIOHI,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1907. [17]

**INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.**

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES  
IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND  
THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL PAID UP ..... GOLD \$3,250,000  
ABOUT MEX \$5,000,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... GOLD \$3,250,000  
=ABOUT MEX \$1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: 60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE: THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS: BANK OF ENGLAND,  
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF  
ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD  
BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE  
WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description  
of Banking and Exchange Business,  
receives Money in Current Account at the  
rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and  
accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:  
For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum;  
" 6 " ..... 3% "  
" 3 " ..... 2% "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1907. [18]

**DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.**

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Taels 7,500,00

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Berlin Calcutta Hamburg Hankow  
Kobé Peking Singapore Tientsin  
Tsinan Tsingian Yokohama

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND  
BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische  
Staatsbank) Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft

Deutsche Bank S. Bleichroeder

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft

Bank für Handel und Industrie

Robert Warschauer & Co.

Mendelsohn & Co.

M. A. von Rothchild & Soehne Frankfurt

Jacob S. H. Stern

A. M. Nonddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.

Sal Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koenig

Bayernische Hypotheken und Wechselbank,  
München.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK,  
LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY,  
DIRECTOR DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be  
learned on application. Every description of  
Banking and Exchange business transacted.

F. JUNG,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1907. [24]

**NEEDLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.**  
(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).  
RESERVE FUND FL 5,000,000 (£475,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai,  
Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon,  
Tegal, Pecalongan, Paseroetan, Tjilatjap,  
Padang, Medan (Delhi), Palembang, Kota  
Radja (Acheo), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colom-

bo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bang-

kok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy,

Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney,  
New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S  
BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for  
collection Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit payable in all important places of

the world and transacts every description of  
Banking and Exchange business.

On Current Account at the rate of 2% per  
annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits: 12 months 4% per annum.

" " 6 " 3% "

" " 3 " 3% "

" " 1 " 2% "

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the  
rate of 2% per annum on daily balance.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.

Do. 6 do. 4% do.

Do. 3 do. 3% do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 28 June, 1907. [20]

## Banks.

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £10,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS—

Sterling £1,000,000 at 1/2 = £500,000  
Silver £1,000,000 at 1/2 = £500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

G. H. Medhurst, Esq., Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Henry Kewick, Deputy Chairman.

A. Fuchs, Esq.

E. Goetz, Esq.

A. Haupt, Esq.

C. R. Lenzenmann, Esq.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY  
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent.  
per Annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 2% per Cent. per Annum.

For 6 months, 3% per Cent. per Annum.

For 12 months, 4% per Cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1907. [21]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted  
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be  
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits allowed at 3% PER  
CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option  
balances of £100 or more to the HONGKONG AND  
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED  
DEPOSIT at 4% PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1907. [22]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA  
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT  
ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per  
annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4% per cent.

" " 6 " 3% "

" " 3 " 2% "

" " JOHN ARMSTRONG,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1907. [23]

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE  
HANDELS BANK.

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1853.

Authorized Capital FL 15,000,000 (£1,250,000).

Subscribed Capital FL 10,000,000 (Paid-up).

Reserve Fund ..... FL 2,115,570.26 (£176,048).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Sub-Office—THE HAGUE.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—at Singapore, Sourabaya, Samar-

an, Indiamjoo, Bandeng and Weltevreden.

CORRESPONDENTS—at Chittagong, Tegal, Pe-

cangan, Macassar, Padang, Medan, Pinang, Ra-

cebon, Kuala, Batavia, Samarinda, Djeddah

Bangkok, Saigon, Shanghai, &c.

BANKERS:

The Williams Deacons Bank, Ltd.

Paris—Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

Berlin—Deutsche Bank.

Brussels—Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.

Vienna—Union Bank.

Rome—Banca Commerciale Italiana.

On Collection Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit payable in all important places of

the world and transacts every description of  
Banking and Exchange business.

On Current Account at the rate of 2% per  
annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits: 12 months 4% per annum.

" " 6 " 3% "

" " 3 " 2% "

" " 1 " 1% "

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the  
rate of 2% per annum on daily balance.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.

Do. 6 do. 4% do.

Do. 3 do. 3% do.

J. BOETJE,  
Manager.

16, Des Vaux Road Central. [19]

Notice of Firm.

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and



## Intimation.

# Powell's ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

## NOW SHOWING

## PERAMBUL- ATORS

Standard Finish  
Throughout.

## Direct Importers.

## GO CARTS.

## FOLDING CARTS.

## TURNABOUT CARTS.

## New Models.

## BASSINETTES.

Upholstered in Art  
Shades.

## W.M. POWELL, LTD.,

Outfitters, Milliners,  
Furnishers,

## ALEXANDRA

## BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1907.

## Entertainments.

### A GRAND CONCERT WILL BE HELD IN THE THEATRE ROYAL, CITY-HALL, on TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER, at 9.15 P.M.

UNDER the auspices of the District Grand Lodge of Hongkong and South China, F.C., and the District Grand Lodge of Scottish Freemasonry in Hongkong and South China.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to assist: Miss Bellinis, Cochran, Gordon, Grove, and Miniland; Miss Howe, Miss E. Rowe;

Mr. F. Austin, Dr. Bellisios, Messrs. Chalmers, Chapman, Cobden, Cochrane, Carr, Benedetti, Carroll, H. R. Gegg, Grove, Geo. Grinble, G. P. Lammett, Fraser and Munro.

PRICES: - \$1. - \$2. - \$3.

Booking at Messrs. S. MOUTRIE & CO. on WEDNESDAY 13th.

Programme will be published later.  
Hongkong, 13th November, 1907.

### SCOTTISH MASONIC QUADRILLE ASSOCIATION.

THE SECOND DANCE of the Session will be held in the City Hall, on December 1st, 1907. Invitation Cards are now available and may be obtained from the undersigned.

Late Launch will leave Ferry Wharf for Kowloon at 1.30 A.M.

JOHN J. BLAKE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1907.

### Auctions.

#### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

#### PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

#### ON

SATURDAY,

the 16th November, 1907, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Room, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street.

SDUNRY VALUABLE  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE  
Comprising:

TAPESTRY-COVERED DRAWING  
ROOM SUITE, OVERMANTELS, TEAK-  
WOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE  
and CHAIRS, DINNER WAGGONS, DIN-  
NER SERVICE, Single and Double IRON  
BEDSTEADS and BEDDING, TEAK-  
WOOD WARDROBES with BEVELLED  
GLASS, CHEST-OF-DRAWERS, CAR-  
PETS, &c., &c.

ALSO:

COTTAGE PIANOS and 2 PIANOLAS  
Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS: - As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1907.

#### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

#### PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

#### ON

MONDAY,

the 18th November, 1907, at 11 A.M., at Messrs. F. Blackhead & Co.'s Coal Sheds  
at Kowloon Point.

2,075 Tons CARDIFF COAL,  
(all more or less damaged by Fire and Water).

TERMS: - As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1907.

#### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

#### PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

#### ON

TUESDAY,

the 19th November, 1907, at 11 A.M., at Messrs. F. Blackhead & Co.'s Coal Sheds

at Kowloon Point.

2,075 Tons CARDIFF COAL.

(all more or less damaged by Fire and Water).

TERMS: - As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1907.

#### For Sale.

KUHN & KOMOR'S  
ART CURIOS STORE

will be RE-OPENED on the 7th inst., at  
No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD  
(under Connacht Hotel).

AND

A CLEARANCE SALE at GREATLY  
REDUCED PRICES

will be held to the END of THIS MONTH.

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1907.

[886]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY  
LIMITED.

#### TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. ... 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

1.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

2.45 p.m. to 3.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

4.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

8.00 p.m. and 9 p.m. to 11.15 p.m.  
every half hour.

#### SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

10.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon ... Every 10 minutes.

12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

2.45 p.m. to 3.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

4.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

#### NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

Extra cars at 9.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and  
11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,  
Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREY & SON,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1907.

[887]

## THE OPINION TRADE.

The present agitation in England against the opium-trade with China has given rise to contentious which cannot be easily settled. The opinions of theoretical divines and political thinkers range themselves into a phalanx of orderly arguments which to a casual observer are all but impenetrable; but the probability is that with minds already prejudiced they slant over, either intentionally or not, facts and figures. It is therefore with a view to place both sides of the question in their true light, to defend the rights of the Indian poppy-growers, but by no means to disparage the king and generous motives of the large class of liberals in England, that the present writer ("B.C." in *Shanghai Times*) undertakes, not only to review the history of the rise and growth of the trade, but also to touch upon those questions moral, political, fiscal and even physiological, which are closely allied to the trade and the habit. The evils of the trade, if any, are the chief points at issue. But the habit of opium-smoking as practised by the Chinese demands no less attention because of the circumstances in which the Chinese nation is bred and nurtured. It cannot be denied that when once it has been granted that the trade is degrading, abolition of it must be undertaken. Only this fact must be borne in mind that the more gradual the process of abolition, the better chance of success await the reformers of China. At the same time another important factor cannot be omitted, viz., the employment of highly-specialised capital by the Indian poppy-growers, the particular skill with which they tend their plants, and the living they obtain now by what took them years to learn. All these entitle them to some consideration which students of political economy should not overlook.

Opium is said to have been introduced into China about the XIIIth century A.D. by the Arabs. Since then opium has been grown in China in greater or smaller quantities. Not to launch out into any problematical questions as to the date of the first importation of Indian opium into China, it will suffice to mention that the Portuguese held at first the monopoly of the trade with China, till 1723. After this the East India Company, having already obtained the monopoly over the cultivation of poppy in Bengal by the Battle of Plassey (1757) began to export in large quantities, so that within 3 years the decent total of 1,000 chests per annum was attained. Even then China used her own opium. The habit was taking a dangerous hold on the people and in its infancy exhibited that tendency to reach an unproportionate strength which always attends the introduction of an unnatural habit. The Emperor Keaking in 1756 put into force an edict prohibiting both the importation and the cultivation of this commodity in China. It was only a document. The old adage "Habits are second nature" was never more clearly proved, when in spite of the threat of capital punishment, opium-smoking continued to be a national enjoyment. However, if this has become so, it can scarcely be reasonable to expect that what is thoroughly natural for a Chinaman, as very much rooted in his ideas, in his very growth and development, would be eradicated by the mere instrument of the laws. The East India Company began to smuggle opium at least to deal in this prohibited article till free-trade with China opened the field for all. The trade attained its palmy days between 1820 and 1830, when an average of 16,877 chests per annum was exported. These were the years of those lac which the famous of Bombay boasted of in later days. Opium at the time was exchanged for its weight in gold and silver in China. The Opium War in 1842 and its results are too well-known to be detailed here. From these years the opium trade, began to flourish, till recently, about 1890, when various reasons,—the closing of the Indian Marts and the consequent fall of exchange, and the larger cultivation of the poppy in China gave it that downward tendency which it has retained with such persistency. This review may seem a bit lengthy, but it will tend to dispel that false and baseless assumption, that the British Government has helped on and encouraged this trade, with a view to obtaining a large revenue. On the contrary, it is the Chinese who have been courting this trade. The large excise duty on Indian-grown opium together with the trammeles with which the cultivation of the poppy is harnessed, are clear proofs that the Government is following the policy of a neutral nation. And this opinion is supported still more when one reflects upon the measures of the Chinese Government for the suppression of the trade—or for exercising autocratic control over the cultivation of the poppy in China.

Now, to approach the other side of this question.—It is true that opium-smoking, bereft of all particular or circumstantial reasons, that may in a way necessitate it, is a vice, an evil. And those who promote in any way this pernicious habit, who tempt poor, semi-civilised men with baits of the most civilised type cannot be held in a very favourable light. If China is at all willing to reform herself, let the attempt first proceed from herself. She allows her own fields, which could have been profitably employed otherwise, for the cultivation of poppy seeds. Nay, the bulk of the opium consumed in China is native. The diplomatic and Consular report on the Foreign Trade of China for the year 1905, issued by the British Foreign Office has on record that in 1905 only 10,607 piculs of foreign opium were imported into China, against her own product of over 225,000 piculs. The same report says that the cultivation of the poppy in China is increasing, and increased in 1906, 1907, 1908—by more than 25,000 piculs, whereas the Indian-exported opium sank within the same time by 4,700 piculs. At another place it states: "The market for foreign opium in Northern China has 'practically ceased'". And it declares that "a patent fact is that the opium trade is doomed because of this increasing production. It also bears witness to Indian opium being scarcely smoked without being blended with

native opium. The number of wealthy folk who use only Indian opium can be counted in a few scores, so dear is the use of it. The working-class of India do not supply the working-class with their daily draught of opium. With all this in mind China considers opium-smoking a vice, she should not tolerate the cultivation of poppy-seeds, at least on so large a scale. But that is evidently not the case. The Frenchman or the Italian would be as much vicious for his daily pipe of wine as the Chinaman for his daily pipe of opium. And yet, just because Occidental nations are held to be superior in civilization, they consider it their duty to think for others and advise them. The condition of the working-class in China, the malial districts which form the basis of the class inhabited, the circumstances under which they work and are bred, are all given to the winds. Oriental labour judged from an Occidental standard is as much a misapprehension as Occidental labour judged from an Oriental standard. To the hard-working Chinaman, his pipe of opium is a solace, the comforter of all woes, the reliever of that extreme physical tension to which European labour is a perfect stranger. Opium, with all its evil effects, has in small doses this tendency of exhilarating and bracing both the mind and the body by a temporary cessation of their normal activities; after a strain of nearly hours of hard labour—as in the case of the Chinese coolie. It is from this point of view and this alone that the Chinaman regards his daily draught of opium as harmless, even possibly good; and he does rightly hold it so. He has little or no tobacco, no alcohol. He understands well the effects of a dose of opium and he regulates it so as to give him the maximum share of good, with only the name of an opium-smoker. Travellers in China seldom find Chinamen in guitars, they seldom find unruly workmen or drowsy-headed mechanics. The Chinese labouring-class is steady and quick. Its imitative faculty is great, as the inventive faculty of the Frenchman or the American, and that the Chinese are not inventors or discoverers may be explained by other reasons than the use of opium. That they are not like the Japanese who have adopted so successfully European civilisation, is to be sought for also in something else. Incitement to intellectual activity, the Chinese receive none. Their history points to a state of lethargy which, when compared with their former advanced position, seems like the flight of a meteor. But the history of China has never centred round this one habit, the habit of opium-smoking. If present circumstances seem to point out that opium-smoking is the one impediment to the regeneration of China, it is because medical science considers opium from the European point of view. Let the Chinese Government prove her hold on the people, let it instill into the nation those ideas of patriotism which once made her esteemed among nations, let it infuse into the Chinese mind some of that deep religious faith, national not fanatic, without which nations are but dolls, let it at the same time shake off its mistaken view of European civilisation, and when this and all the other train of reforms following upon it have been accomplished, let the Chinese Government then take up this opium question. Or rather, then the nation itself will see what is bad for it, and will be able to think for itself and act for itself.

And now in conclusion let it be borne in mind that the party which is bent upon destroying this trade is sitting far away from the seat of production and consumption. Most of the members act from sheer sentiment, humanitarian in principle; a dozen may have studied the problem, but with minds already biased. From these insufficient reasons they

## Entitiation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.E  
WATSON'S  
CELEBRATED  
BLEND.  
VERY OLD LIQUEURSCOTCH  
WHISKY.  
A PURE MALT  
WHISKY  
or  
GENUINE AGE  
VERY FINE  
AND  
MELLOW.

Per Case - - \$15.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,  
Hongkong, 14th October, 1907.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1907.

CHINA'S POSTAL SERVICE.

The question of the Post Office, especially when it is shown to be losing money, is of perennial interest to the merchant, and indeed to every member of the community who has reached the stage of being able to write the letters of the alphabet. Of late years Sir Robert Hart has built up a postal system in China which has secured the general command of those who have had occasion to employ it. In dealing with this question the *Times* of Shanghai remarks that although begun only within the past ten or twelve years, the progress made by the department has been wonderful, and it is gratifying to see that the recently constituted Ministry of Posts and Communications appears to have inherited the traditions of its predecessor in control, the Customs Service, and to be carrying on the work of the Post Office in a manner which demonstrates convincingly that the department is at least capable of dealing with all the mail matter within the Chinese Empire. Having reached this level of efficiency, however, it now becomes necessary for the Board to look beyond the confines of China, and aim at the creation of a postal service which will not only be qualified for admittance into the International Postal Union, but take a foremost place among the various systems within that Convention. China cannot aim too high in these matters, and that being so, it goes without saying that the Ministry of Posts and Communications cannot be too careful in the choice of a model to follow in the future development of the growing system under discussion. But all this, of course, must be perfectly well-known to the Board concerned—in this case the Yu Chuan-pu; or Ministry of Posts and Communications—whose members are, and have been for a long time past, no doubt, investigating and comparing all the leading-national postal systems of the world with a view to the adoption of one or the other, either in part or entirely, as a pattern for China to follow in the building up of her system of national posts.

The British Postal department will very likely come in for a good deal of attention in this connection, and many of its features and arrangements will meet with the acceptance of the Chinese authorities; but worldwide and efficient as the gigantic British organisation is, experts discover in it disadvantages, crudities and deficiencies, as compared with other

national services—the Swiss, for example—with which the Yu Chuan-pu would do well to acquaint itself thoroughly before making a final choice. The two systems, the Swiss and the British, are compared with one another in a most instructive manner by the *Investigator's Review*, in the course of a long article on "The Post Office Monopoly," which is published in the issue of the 28th September. After discussing the reasons why the state claims a monopoly in the collection and distribution of letters and other mail matter within the British dominions, the article proceeds: "The difference in the results of carrying on the business with one or other of these subjects—profit or public convenience—becomes very clear if we compare Post Offices worked on these opposite systems." After stating some of the advantages of the Swiss system, the writer remarks: "But space would fail to tell of the many ways in which the public convenience is studied by the Swiss Post Office. If one goes into an office he finds provision made for those who desire to write letters. Here, even when the business is not carried on in the corner of the shop of a baker or grocer, there is no such provision. On the contrary, we are met by a number of discourteous and even hostile waiters. We are not to expect change, we must not look to have our letters weighed, especially are we warned not to use, except for writing telegrams, the pen attached to the wall by a yard of string. What an attitude for a business concern to take towards its customers! The Swiss Post Office accepts responsibility for loss or delay in its postal guide; it instructs the public how to make claims, and gives information as to the bringing of actions against it. Whether the Swiss or the British system is the better is a matter of opinion, but China cannot follow European methods in their entirety for the conditions are utterly different.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A GIRL of 13 has been arrested in Germany for a murder of six children whom she put to death by driving a hairpin in their skulls.

LIEUTENANT P. R. Thresher has been appointed navigating officer of the *Merlin*, survey ship, on the China Station. Lieutenant Thresher has been nearly fifteen years in the service.

LIEUTENANT E. P. Gabbott has been similarly appointed for navigation duties to the sloop *Cadmus* on this station. He obtained his cadetship in May, 1905, and was promoted Lieutenant last year.

THE battleship *Goliath*, which was on the way to China when the battle squadron was reduced two years ago, is being refitted at a cost of £48,000 at Portsmouth for service with the Mediterranean Fleet.

THE drafts of artillery and infantry for the Far Eastern garrisons return from furlough next week preparatory to embarkation for their destinations on the last day of this month. These will be the only British drafts sent out from England this trooping season.

THIS evening, at the Union Church Literary Club, Kennedy Road, at 9 p.m., Mr. J. C. Johnson will read a paper on "T. E. Brown, the Manx Poet." An interesting evening is anticipated and it is hoped there will be a good attendance of members and friends.

THE changes in the commands of the 3rd and 4th Battalions of the Middlesex Regiment in February next will give a fillip to promotion in that corps. The command of the 3rd Battalion, Hongkong, will fall vacant on the 17th of that month, and that of the 4th Battalion, Derry, on the 24th following.

ATTENTION may be called to the Tableaux Vivants which are, to be given in the Theatre Royal on Monday, evening in aid of a well-known London hospital and the restoration fund of Winchester Cathedral. The amateurs who will take part in the performance are capable and artistic and the result should be an excellent evening's entertainment.

JOSE MANRESA, the Spaniard, who was arrested on board the steamer *Tamang* on the arrival of that vessel from Manila, on the evening of the 1st instant, on charges of embezzling funds within the jurisdiction of the United States, will have to remain in Manila to face his trial. Mr. C. A. D. Melbourn, second police magistrate, has decided that a *pro tempore* case has been made out against the fugitive and this morning committed him to the Victoria Gaol pending the Governor's order for his extradition. Manresa is accused of embezzling \$2,900 (gold), the property of the Manila Electric Railway and Light Company.

A COOLIE, giving the name of Wong Mun, was stopped by a lungkon in Queen's Road West last night and suddenly called upon to tell all about himself and the contents of a bundle he was carrying. Wong failed in both instances, and he was arrested. At No. 7 Police Station the bundle was found to contain about \$10 worth of silk and a metal water pipe, valued about \$2. When Wong came before Mr. F. A. Hazelton, at the Police Court, today, to answer what he thought would be on charge—unlawful possession—he discovered to his surprise that "reclaiming from banishment before the expiration of five years"—was the second indictment filed against him. To both charges he pleaded guilty. He was only convicted on the second count, however, and was sent to jail for twelve months and ordered to be exposed in the stocks for six hours.

Mrs. F. H. May had a collection of chrysanthemums and taking into consideration the climatic difficulties attending their cultivation—the recurring from banishment before the expiration of five years"—was the second indictment filed against him. To both charges he pleaded guilty. He was only convicted on the second count, however, and was sent to jail for twelve months and ordered to be exposed in the stocks for six hours.

## CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW.

## SOME FINE EXHIBITS.

## A SINGE ENTRY FROM THE PEAK.

The first chrysanthemum show, under the auspices of the Hongkong Horticultural Society, was held at the Public Gardens this afternoon. There was no formal opening ceremony at noon, when the show was opened. At that hour the attendance was an extremely sparse one, being limited to three officials of the Society, a couple or more of the exhibitors, two ladies, and about half a dozen Chinese gentlemen and the representatives of the Press. The Public Gardens, or to be strictly correct, the two lower terraces of it, were closed to the admittance of the public except by tickets. Bamboo fences were erected in front of the cactus bed at the eastern entrance and just above the flight of steps below Sir Arthur Kennedy's statue on the southern pathway leading from the fountain. At the bottom of the flight of steps going from the main gateway police officers guarded the entrance-way. On the lawns on the first terrace to the right after ascending the steps was erected a tent, where tea and light refreshments were served throughout the afternoon. The Band Stand was improvised on the lower terrace between the two tiered lawns, and on the terrace above the Sub-Committee, who organized the show, thoughtfully erected matchades running along over the circular pathway round the fountain and to the right and left of it on the southern extremity. Beneath the thatched roof of the sheds the exhibits were arranged in classified groups. The threatening condition of the weather, no doubt, prompted the erection of the matchades which would provide shelter in the event of rain which, fortunately, held off during the day. Though slightly warm there was not too much sunshine to make an outing uncomfortable for those who visited the inaugural chrysanthemum show this afternoon. The attendance later in the day compensated for the paucity of the turn-out at the hour of opening. Many ladies in claret costumes, with their children, and quite a number of gentlemen were present. Among others were seen Commodore and Mrs. Stokes, Mrs. F. H. May, Mrs. A. W. Brewin, Mr. and Mrs. Ho Tung and Mr. F. B. L. Bowley. His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, and Lady Lugard, attended by Capt. P. H. Mitchell-Taylor, A.D.C., and Mr. A. J. Brackenbury, private secretary, visited the show. Lady Lugard distributed the prizes at 4.30 p.m.

Before proceeding with an enumeration of the exhibits, we have to express our acknowledgments to Mr. W. J. Trotter, one of the judges and a member of the sub-committee, for his kindness in accompanying our representative over the grounds, entering with him into the merits and description of each of the classes of exhibits. The other members of the sub-committee were Mr. J. Barton, judge, and Mr. Lawrence Gibbs, honorary secretary of the Hongkong Horticultural Society, of which His Excellency the Governor is the honorary president. To these gentlemen is due the success of to-day's initial show. The general committee consisted of Mr. A. Turner, Mrs. G. P. Jordan, Mrs. A. W. Brewin, Messrs. Choa Leep Chee, F. Howell, D. W. Craddock and S. T. Dunn (absent).

## THE GOVERNOR'S PRIZE.

was won by Mrs. Ho Tung, whose choice collection of flowers was only approached by that of Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G. Mrs. Ho Tung was awarded premier honour for an exceptionally fine group of chrysanthemums in pots, occupying a space of 10 ft. by 10 ft. The flowers were undoubtedly a fine lot, all Japanese, and included some blooms of the incurved variety. For size, evenness, and tints to other group equalled it, and in awarding the Governor's prize to the collection the judges were no doubt also influenced by the opening of the flowers.

Before, however, proceeding any further with the prize list it may be as well to take our readers along to the groups exhibited.

## NOT FOR COMPETITION.

In this classification the Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick easily leads the exhibitors with his splendid display of four large pots of celosias and like number of giant African marigolds. They were pretty and excited much admiration. Beside them stood three pots of white Japanese chrysanthemums, exhibited by Sir Paul Chater, and distinguished from the rest by the largeness of their size. The same exhibitor had on view a like number of pots of yellow sulphur chrysanthemums with some white incurved ones.

Mrs. Ho Tung displayed her gardener's skill in what was described to us as a very fine group of celosias, a couple pots each contained the yellow, deep crimson, and magenta varieties. From the grounds of "Idlewild"—Mrs. Ho Tung's town residence whence her choice exhibits emanated—we were shown Japanese chrysanthemums, plain and incurved, which called forth considerable admiration.

Mr. Dorabjee, whose late father excelled in the art of horticulture, is a worthy exponent of the beautiful in nature, for in his groups of bronze, white, rose and crimson celosias, he has shown to what a fine art gardening can be reduced by the amateur enthusiast even under adverse conditions.

Mr. Choa Leep Chee, the well-known proprietor of the China Sugar Refinery, grows his plants in charming environments, and from his private "Burnside" gardens he placed on exhibition five pots of dahlias, two of them being of the cactus variety. The lightness of colour and "texture" (if the latter term can be suitably applied) are the distinctive features of the flowers.

Mrs. F. H. May had a collection of chrysanthemums and taking into consideration the climatic difficulties attending their cultivation—the recurring from banishment before the expiration of five years"—was the second indictment filed against him. To both charges he pleaded guilty. He was only convicted on the second count, however, and was sent to jail for twelve months and ordered to be exposed in the stocks for six hours.

Mr. puts such chrysanthemums that would not do honour to the annual show in Jersey Street on China New Year's eve. But considering the limit of space—10 feet by 10 feet—allotted to horticulturists at the Peak, the favoured residents within the hallowed "Reservation" on the mountain heights are not much to be surprised.

## EXQUISITE AMOV EXHIBITS.

Far the most exquisite exhibits were contained in a case sent down by Mr. W. H. Wallace, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Amoy. They were six cut cactus dahlias, botanically described as of the following varieties:—Owen Murrell, Violetta, Rainbow, Thomas Park II, Mrs. Edward Mawley, and Mabel Needs.

Mrs. Hodgins' allotment of cut flowers comprised 4 vases campana, 3 vases cosmos, el dorado, and 2 vases African marigolds.

Mr. Choa Leep Chee also occupied a space on the stand with a few varieties of asters, dahlias, ivy-leaf geranium, dianthus and cannae.

## PRIZE LIST.

The exhibits that were awarded prizes were as follows:—

## DIVISION 1.

Open to all in the Colony of Hongkong Plants in Pots.

Class 1.—Best group of chrysanthemums in pots, any variety, space not exceeding 10 feet x 10 feet. 1st prize, presented by H. E. the Governor, Mrs. Ho Tung, and prize, Sir Paul Chater.

Class 2.—Best group of Japanese chrysanthemums in pots, space not exceeding 10 feet x 10 feet. 1st prize, Mrs. Ho Tung and prize, Sir Paul Chater, equal.

Class 3.—Best group of incurved chrysanthemums in pots, space not exceeding 10 feet x 10 feet. 1st prize, Sir Paul Chater.

Class 4.—Best 3 specimen plants in pots, any variety. 1st prize, Sir Paul Chater.

Class 5.—Best 3 specimen plants in pots, Japanese. 1st prize, Mrs. Ho Tung.

Class 6.—Best 3 specimen plants, in pots, injured. 1st prize, Sir Paul Chater.

Class 7.—Best specimen plant of chrysanthemum, any variety. 1st prize, Sir Paul Chater.

## CUT FLOWERS.

Class 8.—Best 24 blooms, Japanese. 1st prize, Mrs. Ho Tung; good bloom, sulphur yellow chrysanthemum. The winner was the only exhibitor.

Class 9.—Best 24 blooms, incurved. 1st prize, Sir Paul Chater.

Class 10.—Best 12 blooms, Japanese. There was keen competition in this class, there being five exhibitors, and the prize was awarded to Mr. Dorabjee for 12 deep claret, coloured blooms in fine state of perfection.

Class 11.—Best 12 blooms, incurved. There were three competitors. 1st prize, Sir Paul Chater.

Class 12.—Best single specimen bloom, Japanese. 1st prize, Mr. Dorabjee.

Class 13.—Best single specimen bloom, yellow incurved. 1st prize, Mr. Choa Leep Chee.

## DIVISION 2.

Classes 14-19. Plants grown in Peak gardens only. There was a single exhibit only, and the committee decided to withhold the prize.

## GENERAL EXHIBITS.

Open to all in the Colony of Hongkong.

Class 20.—Best exhibit of cut chrysanthemums in vase, arranged for decorative effect. 1st prize, Mrs. G. P. Jordan. Very artistically arranged. Large vase for a table centrepiece.

Class 21.—Best hand bouquet of chrysanthemums. 1st prize, Mrs. Ho Tung. A rather stiff bouquet of yellow sulphur chrysanthemums in paper holder.

Class 22.—Best table decoration chrysanthemums only to be used, but ferns and other accessories allowed. 1st prize, Mrs. Ho Tung. Yellow sulphur chrysanthemums set off with light maiden hair ferns. The confusion of blooms in the silver centerpiece rather spoilt the artistic effect of the whole.

2nd prize, Mrs. Lawrence Gibbs. Wild ferns rather too stiff; a lighter colour fern would have been productive of better effect.

There were no entries for division 4 open growers outside the Colony.

## THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

After the Governor and Lady Lugard had been shown round, Mr. J. Barton invited her, Ladyship to present the prizes, which he proceeded to do as each recipient's name was read out by Mr. Gibbs. For Miss Ho Tung, his little daughter, Miss Victoria, Ho Tung, stopped forward and received the prizes. Sir Paul Chater's prizes were handed to his gardeners on his behalf. After some of his men had had their prizes, Sir Paul arrived when he was greeted by Lady Lugard with the remark that she had given away prize after prize in answer to Sir Paul's name, but he was not there to receive them. Sir Paul made suitable acknowledgments. Mr. Choa Leep Chee and Mrs. Gibbs received their prizes in person.

After the prizes had been distributed, on the call of Mr. Barton three hearty cheers were given to Lady Lugard followed by a "tiger." This brought the proceedings to a close.

During the afternoon, from 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m., by kind permission of Lieut.-Col. Scott-Moncrieff and Officers, the Band of the 3rd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, played the following selections of music:—

March ..... "El Capitan" ..... Souza

Selection ..... "Palencia" ..... Sullivan

Two Step ..... "A Georgia Camp Meeting" ..... Mills

Value ..... "España" ..... Waldegrave

Selection ..... "The Girls of Gottembo" ..... Monckton & Carlile

Two Step ..... "Canadian" ..... Rose

Value ..... "The Mexican" ..... Rose

Selection ..... "Abdullah" ..... Vidor

Two Step ..... "La Polana" ..... Grainger

Selection ..... "Sun Toy" ..... Jones

Gavotte ..... "Maloens" ..... Petrus

Selection ..... "Gop Saw's the King" ..... Petrus

## TROUBLE WITH HOTELS.

## APPLICATION TO DISCLAIM ALLOWED.

Last week, his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise (Chief Justice), presiding in the Bankruptcy Court, heard two applications from our Au Ka Po, the former lessee of the Occidental and Baltimore Hotels, asking for leave to disclaim. One of the applications—in respect to the mortgage of the Occidental Hotel—was consented to, but the other—it connection with the lease of the Baltimore Hotel—was denied. Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon who appeared for the lessors—Messrs. David Sisson and Company—objected to, except on terms, to which Mr. J. H. Kemp (the Official Receiver) could not accept.

At the time Mr. Kemp explained the

## Telegrams.

[Report.]

## The Financial Situation in America.

London, 13th November.  
New York is crowded with Bank officers from all parts of America, seeking to obtain cash, thus causing an advance of the currency premium.

The scarcity of money is keenly felt in the southern and western states.

Later.

## The M.C.C. in Australia.

In the first innings against South Australia the Moseley Cricket Club scored 660 for 8 wickets, when the innings was declared closed.

Bradford made 160, Huddersfield 135, and Crawford 114, the last-by terrific hitting in 58 minutes, including 3 sixes, and 18 fours.

## The Kaiser's Visit to England.

The Kaiser will probably go to Bournemouth instead of to the Isle of Wight at the conclusion of his State visit.

## ALLEGED ATTEMPTED FRAUD.

## CONTRACTOR'S SUPPOSED ATTEMPT TO SECURE MONEY.

Chan Hin Shan, a contractor carrying on business at 30, Graham Street, was arrested last night by Detective Sergeant Sullivan, on a warrant charging him with fraud. Pan Ping Kee, another building contractor, residing at 45, Graham Street, was the complainant. From the alleged facts it would appear that some time in October a contract was entered into between Messrs. Linstead and Davis and the complainant's firm—the Hop Hing Cheong Co.—to lime-wash certain houses. On the 20th October the accused, who had severed his connection with the Hop Hing Cheong, called at Messrs. Linstead and Davis's offices and representing himself as coming from the Hop Hing Cheong, is alleged to have presented to Mr. Frank Nairland six bills, bearing the Kwong Hing Cheong's letter head, "for lime-washing work done," and claiming the sum of \$28.75. Accused asked for payment, but was refused. Pan Ping Kee, the complainant, was then called and he denied sending the accused round to collect the money. At the Magistracy, today, accused was called upon to answer charges of attempting to obtain \$28.75 under false pretences. Mr. J. B. Gardiner, of Messrs. Brunton and Hart, appeared for the defence, and the case was adjourned.

## A MERCHANT'S AFFAIRS.

## APPLICATION TO BE DECLARED BANKRUPT.

In Bankruptcy Jurisdiction, in the Supreme Court, this morning, his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, presiding; Leung Tang, a merchant, residing at 89, Connaught Road Central, applied for a receiving order to be adjudged a bankrupt.

Mr. H. Kemp (Official Receiver) was present. Mr. R. A. Harding, appeared for the debtor, whose assets, it was stated, amounted to \$1,000 and his liabilities \$10,000.

Leung Tang was called to the box.

Mr. Harding—You are unable to pay your debts?—Yes.

Your assets consists of a share, amounting to \$1,100 in the Kwong Tung Chung Sang Kee firm?—Yes.

Is that firm prepared to pay over to the Official Receiver that sum?—Yes.

What amount of bond did you deposit with the Kwan-Chinese Bank?—\$150,000.

\$5000 was to be deposited by you at the end of the month?—Yes.

And who was to deposit the balance?—Chan Sui Tang.

Chan Sui Tang has since absconded?—Yes.

Do you know if proceedings have been taken against Chan Sui Tang?—No.

His Lordship—And you entered into a bond for \$150,000 when you had only \$4,000? Chan Sui Tang was to pay.

His Lordship—I don't know who is the bigger scoundrel.

Mr. Harding—Do you know if Chan Sui Tang has any estate in the Colony?

His Lordship—That has nothing to do with the matter.

Mr. Harding said he wanted to show that when the absconded man had guaranteed the debtor he had profited in the Colony.

The question was repeated, debt or answering in the negative.

His Lordship said he had a good mind to send the debtor to prison. He would, however, adjourn further hearing until next week.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

The weakness apparent in the silver market since the end of September developed into an absolute "slump" on 14th ult., the price for immediate and forward delivery giving way to 14s. 16d., respectively, to 27s. 1d. and 28s. 16d., these prices being the lowest since the middle of 1905. A variety of causes are ascribed for this reaction, but distrust as to the future plays a large part in the depression. The Indian Government bought the white metal very freely early in the year, and in this way satisfied its needs to an important extent, so that for the moment the largest buyer of recent years is out of the market. At the same time the United States Government, which has been a steady purchaser in the last twelve months, has also ceased to buy, whilst the barbers in India, representing the local demand there, as opposed to that of the Government, have also brought their purchases down to a minimum, in consequence of this fact that the drought in part of that huge dependency will ultimately affect the demand of the natives for silver. The requirements of European Governments have also been smaller. The fall thus occasioned has been serious for merchants and others doing business with the Far East, for it has naturally been accompanied by a heavy depreciation of the currency of those countries.

Later.

## REMARKABLY HIGH WATER IN THE YANGTZE VALLEY.

[Notes by a Special Correspondent.]

Kiukiang, October 31, (1907). I was in Kiukiang during the first week in September and it rained "buckets" the whole time. I was assured by old-time residents that if I were to return, in October, I should find model fair, but not "falling" weather. I have therefore returned to the Yangtze Valley at this time and instead of verifying this prediction, I find the whole valley suffering from the heaviest and most continued downpour in the history of the Customs Records. At Ichang, for instance, out of the past ninety days, twenty-two have been blessed (?) with rain and some what similar reports could be made for other places throughout the Upper and Middle Yangtze Valley, with the consequence that at present the gauges show the highest water of the year, and in fact the highest water at this time of the year for over twenty years. The water is backed up throughout the tracts bordering on Longting Lake, and at Changsha the water is not far from the city gates. At Hankow the gauge shows 43' 5" which is not much below the top of the bund, which fortunately has twice been raised since the former high-water mark for October, some twenty years ago, and quite recently it has been greatly improved so that it excels among the bunds of China. Thanks to this fact one can walk the streets of Hankow in dry feet whereas in the earlier days, held well in mind by the old-timers, swimming or "sampaning" was necessary to all who would go about during such flood-days.

At Kiukiang the water today is 40' 9" and less than a foot from the top of the bund. Navigation of the Yangtze is now especially difficult and it is not uncommon for up-bound steam to anchor sometime during the night. Considerable changes in channel are to be expected as the result of this flood, although to be sure the mighty Yangtze never can be regarded as a "constant" friend from the pilots' point of view, except as regards the good revenue it affords to him who has the skill.

The water level at Hankow and Kiukiang has during the last few days been stationary, and as to-day was crowned with a brilliant sun, we may regard the rainy spell as broken, and expect a fall in level. Fortunately the main crops of the year had been gathered in before this flood-time came and while at first sight it is somewhat of a calamity to the farmer, yet over all the subsoiled regions an inch or so of alluvial deposit, rich in lime and other fertilizing factors will be left by the receding waters, and we may trust the thrifty native to lose no time in placing this neatly, while under the ground is still soft, and the flood thus made a blessing in disguise.

## THE ANGLO-JAPANESE BANK, LIMITED.

The directors will not issue an interim report and balance-sheet for the past half-year, as, in their opinion, it is preferable to allow a full year's working to elapse before publishing further figures. They say that the results of the working since the date of the last balance-sheet and the estimates that can be formed of current business show that the bank is now earning profits after payment of all expenses. The depreciation in investments only amounts to a trifling sum, and no bad debts have been incurred. The prolonged period of depression in Japanese markets, following on the financial crisis in Tokio in the early spring, has to a certain extent retarded the expansion of business, and made progress a slower matter than had been anticipated. Non the less, progress has been continuous, and it is hoped that with a gradual return to more normal conditions in Japan, the increase of business will be more rapid.

## VOLUNTEER CORPS OF SIKHS.

GUNNERS' CLSS.

Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 5.30 p.m.

Only men selected by Officers Commanding-units to attend. It is most important that all men selected should attend at least six consecutive parades.

At the end of the course the class will be tested by the Instructor in Gunnery R.A. and all who qualify will be entitled to wear layers' badges.

REG'D.

Gunner J. R. Morrison is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony with effect from the 6th November, 1907.

Gunner H. Davidson is permitted to resign with effect from the 8th November, 1907.

LEAVE.

Gunner A. Ramsay is granted leave of absence out of the Colony for 4 months with effect from the 2nd November, 1907.

THE WRATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 14th at 11.55 a.m. the barometer has risen slightly over N.E. Japan, and fallen moderately elsewhere, except in the extreme South.

A low pressure area appears to be moving Northwards to the N.E. of the Bonins, and a second centre, may exist to the E. of Luzon, while a third depression is probably forming over Central China. Pressure is highest over N.E. Japan.

Fresh or moderate N.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and the N.E. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.67 inch.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood, N. or variable winds, light or moderate; showery.

2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. winds, moderate.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Fukien, N.W. winds moderate,

## THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

The China Association recently addressed a further letter to the Foreign Office on the subject of the Chinese Customs with special reference to the Edict of May 9, last year, which appointed Chinese Commissioners to control revenue affairs, the real object of which cannot be doubted was to gradually supersede Sir Robert Hart in the administration of the Chinese Government institution in China characterised by efficiency and honesty. The British China community were naturally up in arms at a step which threatened to sap not only our political position, but to undermine the firmest bulwark of our commercial interests in China. The China Association acted with promptitude and vigour, and the able dispatches penned by Mr. R. S. Gandy, C.M., were not without their influence in impressing upon the Foreign Office the necessity of taking a firm stand with the Chinese authorities in regard to a matter of vital importance to the whole of our relations with the Chinese Empire. It will be recollect that when the British Government first took the matter up, it was assured by Prince Ching that the decree does not make any change in the method of administration laid down in the Loan Agreement. As most of our readers know, in spite of this disclaimer, the Inspector-General found himself fettered in many directions, while in provincial ports a vigorous attempt was made to re-establish the corrupt Chinese methods which foreign officials have done so much to abolish. was perfectly clear that the Chinese Commissioners regarded their appointment far from merely titular. In a number of ways they proceeded to act in a high-handed manner, introducing innovations which involved radical changes in the character of the Imperial Maritime Customs administration. In word, the fears which were expressed when the decree was first made known were only too amply justified. It will be remembered, in these circumstances, the China Association in September, 1906, addressed an important memorandum to the Foreign Office concerning all the facts and placing them before the Secretary for Foreign Affairs in convincing and forcible language. This, and other equally emphatic protests, led to some cessation of activity on the part of the Chinese controllers, and to some extent anxiety was allayed. The.

## HONGKONG DIVORCE CASE.

Captain Alexander Macdougal Somerville, master mariner on the China Station, sought a divorce from his wife, Katie Lilian, on the ground of her misconduct with James C. Logan, a son of his, in the employ of an insurance company at Hongkong. There was no defence. Mr. Payden, on behalf of petitioner, stated that the marriage took place at the Cathedral at Shanghai in 1902. His client soon had occasion to complain of his wife's conduct with young men during his absence at sea, but when he remonstrated with her she would become very violent, and claim that there was "nothing in it." They subsequently went to live at Hongkong, petitioner having secured the command of a boat plying between that port and Manila. At Hongkong they became acquainted with Logan, Mrs. Somerville making out that she was related to him. Petitioner soon complained to his wife of her behaviour with the correspondent. Towards the latter part of 1906 Mrs. Somerville came to England, and the following year she wrote to her husband from Leytonstone:—"I hope you have received the telegram giving you the delightful news of our having a son. He is a sweet little darling, and I am as happy as can be. God has given me the most lovely baby on earth, and you would love it if you could see the sweet mite. The nurse and doctor say he has got his eyes and mouth, and his little fingers are like yours." Counsel added that when his client subsequently saw the child he was convinced that co-respondent was the father, and in consequence instituted proceedings. Several letters from Logan to his wife had come into his possession. One began "Dear Little Kitie," and concluded with kisses and "Always fondly yours, Jim." An affidavit by Mr. Harry Hayes, formerly manager of the Hongkong Hotel, was to the effect that Logan was frequently in Mrs. Somerville's room until 12 o'clock at night. He knew he was there because he used to sent down "chits" for drinks. He had seen them in the corridor with their arms round each other kissing. A decree nisi, with costs against co-respondent, was granted. —L. & C. Express.

ADmiral Sir ARTHUR MOORE.

Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Moore, K.C.B., C.V.O., commanding the China Station, has just been promoted to the rank of admiral. Admiral Moore has had a distinguished career, since he joined the senior service as a cadet nearly 47 years ago, and his services in that period have been many and varied. He was commander of the battleship *Otter* during the Egyptian War, 1882, was at the occupation of Ismailia, and subsequently commanded the flotilla with the Sweet Water canal for the conveyance of the sick and wounded, participated in the battle of Tel-el-Kebir and other affairs (mentioned in despatches), medal with clasp, Khedive's star, third class M. & C. and promoted captain) was one of the British representatives at the Anti-Slavery Congress, Brussels, 1889; rendered very valuable service in the preparation of a scheme of defence for Australasia, 1892 (C.M.G.), was A.D.C. to the Queen 1895; was given the C.B. at the Diamond Jubilee, and commanded the Cape Squadron during the latter phases of the Boer War, his services in that direction earning for him the best thanks of Lord Kitchener and the K.C.B. Sir Arthur will vacate the command of the China Squadron on promotion to full flag rank.

**MALTA.**  
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

This vessel brings on cargo:—

From London, &c., ex S.S. *Moldavia*.

From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P. S. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 21st instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in my case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative, at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent,  
Hongkong, 14th November, 1907.

## THE "SILVERLIP" EXPLOSION.

The Board of Trade's report on the *Silverlip* explosion will be interesting in shipping circles. The inquiry was held before Captain J. H. Thomson, C.B., and Sir Boerton Redwood, the evidence being taken on June 25 and 26 last. After setting out the facts of the disaster, the cause is given as follows:

We regret that we are forced to look for the cause of the ignition in some reckless and profligate act committed by one or other of the firemen. This theory is very much strengthened by the evidence of R. G. Mackey, the ship's cook. This man states that two days before the accident he saw the fireman Abbas under the bridge deck smoking a cigarette, and that he reported this to the bos'n-saw, who thereupon knocked the cigarette out of the man's mouth. The other fireman, Munro, appears to have been angry at this, and to have told Mackey to mind his own business. Mackey also states that Munro carried a short pipe in his pocket, and that Abbas always smoked cigarettes. In view of this evidence we cannot but consider that the most probable cause of the ignition was the lighting of a match by one or other of these firemen. It seems likely that they left their work and retired to the carpenter's shop to escape observation. By doing so they would have selected a place where there would have been more accumulation of vapour than at the spot where they were working, which was near an open door. Several recommendations are given for the prevention of future accidents, and are summarised as follows:—(1) The articles and personal effects to be extended as to prohibit the carrying and possession of matches, and to admit of any member of the crew being searched at any time by an officer. (2) Provision to be made for safe custody of matches required for the use of the ship. (3) Weather-proof ventilators to be provided for all tween decks. (4) Pipes leading up the mast to be provided, as outlets for vapour from each tank. (5) If possible the cargo hatches to serve also as expansion tanks to be carried up to the open decks. (6) Failing the possibility of carrying out No. 5, improvements to be made in the method of sealing these hatches. The report concludes:—"It is only fair to the Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited, to say that their record in conveying petroleum spirit is very satisfactory. Their books show that they have conveyed 2,180 cargoes, or 3,725,000 tons, of this spirit without any accident to their ocean-going steamers. The only mishap which they have record has been the bursting out of a small vessel, termed a hopper, containing 50 tons of petroleum spirit, which occurred off Souta in 1902. We take this opportunity of expressing the greatest admiration of the bravery and presence of mind of Captain Heckeck, the master of the *Silverlip*, on the occurrence of the accident. As we have already said, it is probable that if he had not ventured to run through the flames to the poor loss of life might have been much greater."

## COMMERCIAL.

## TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

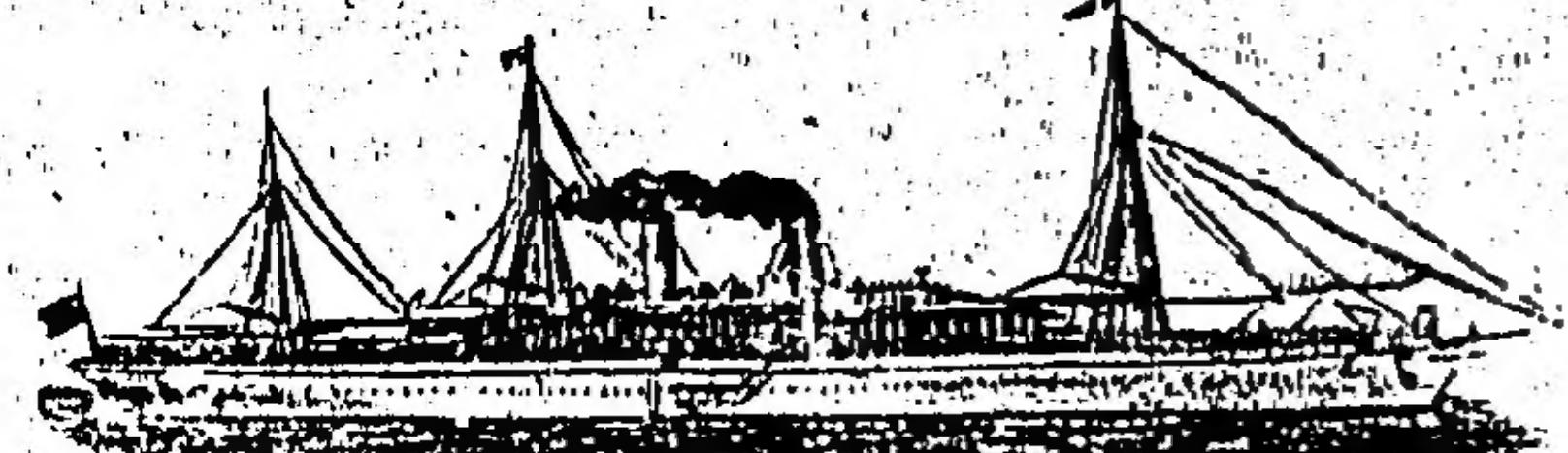
London—Bank T.T. .... 2,01  
Do. demand ..... 2,01  
Do. 4 months' sight ..... 2,01

France—Bank T.T. .... 2,55  
America—Bank T.T. .... 491  
Germany—Bank T.T. .... 2,78  
India T.T. .... 151  
Do. demand ..... 152

Shanghai—Bank T.T. .... 748  
Singapore T.T. .... 1

## Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



## Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

11 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS.

(Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, Nov. 21st.....	Dec. 9th
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, Dec. 19th.....	Jan. 6th
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, Jan. 16th.....	Feb. 3rd
"EMPEROR"	Steamer will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.		
	Intermediate steamer at 12 Noon.		

The Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANG-

HAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VIJUPTORIA, B.C., and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 21 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 29½ days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class..... via St. Lawrence River Lines or New York £110.

Hongkong to London, Intermediate £88.

Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways, via St. Lawrence £40. via New York £42.

Fair-class rates include cost of Meals and Birth in Sleeping Car, while crossing the American Continent.

C.R.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passenger Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Government.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage,

apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China

Hongkong, 24th October, 1907.

Corner Pedder Street and Praya.

11.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	To	On
MANILA	YUENSANG*	FRIDAY, 15th Nov., 4 P.M.	
TIENTSIN	CHIPSHING*	FRIDAY, 15th Nov., 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	FRIDAY, 15th Nov., 4 P.M.	
SINGAPORE	SUISANG	SATURDAY, 16th Nov., 3 P.M.	
SGAPURE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	LAISSANG*	TUESDAY, 19th Nov., 3 P.M.	

## REDUCED FARES TO STRAITS &amp; CALCUTTA.

	Single.	Return.
Hongkong to Singapore 1st Class	5 5s	100
Penang	5s	130
Calcutta	10s	250

\* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on thru Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1907.

[6]

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

## STEAMERS TO SAIL.

SHANGHAI DIRECT	SHAOHSING	16th Nov., 4 P.M.
HOIHOW & HALPHONG	SINGAN*	18th " daylight.
CEBU and ILOILO	KASHING	14th " 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN	KIICH IW	20th "
CEBU and ILOILO	HANYANG	19th "
MANILA	SUNGKIANG	19th "
SWAIIOW & SHANGHAI	YOCHOW	20th "
SWATOIOW SHANGHAI	KIUKIANG	23rd "
KOBE	THINAN	25th "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & COLONIES	CHANGSHA	4th Dec.

\* Attn'to Passengers directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A daily collated Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on thru Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1907.

[7]

## HONGKONG—MANILA.



Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon and staterooms—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

## CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
TAIFOO	1540	Fraser	MANILA	SATURDAY, 16th Nov., 1907.
KUH	1540	Almond	"	SATURDAY, 23rd Nov., 1907.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1907.

[8]

## HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

## AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

## FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUZÉ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship To sail

"ATHOLL" ..... On or about the 30th November to be followed by

"INDRAPURA" ..... On or about the 14th December.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1907.

[9]

Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

11 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

(Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, Nov. 21st.....	Dec. 9th
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, Dec. 19th.....	Jan. 6th
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, Jan. 16th.....	Feb. 3rd
"EMPEROR"	Steamer will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.		
	Intermediate steamer at 12 Noon.		

The Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANG-

HAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VIJUPTORIA, B.C., and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 21 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 29½ days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class..... via St. Lawrence River Lines or New York £110.

Hongkong to London, Intermediate £88.

Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways, via St. Lawrence £40. via New York £42.

Fair-class rates include cost of Meals and Birth in Sleeping Car, while crossing the American Continent.

C.R.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passenger Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Government.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage,

apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China

Hongkong, 24th October, 1907.

Corner Pedder Street and Praya.

11.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH THURSDAY NOVEMBER 14 1907.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

15910-ton Steamers

with

912,000

Br. Reg. Tons.

## PASSENGER SERVICE.

RHENANIA, HAUSBURG, HOHENSTAUFEN, SILESIA, SCANDIA.

## HIGHEST COMFORT, ONLY LOWER BERTHS.

Laundry on board, Doctor, Stewardesses carried.

Ports of call: NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE, HAMBURG.  
NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

## Outward.

SCANDIA ..... 2nd Dec.  
SCANDIA ..... 9th Jan., 1908.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1907.

[10]

## NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,  
via VOJI, KUBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer Tons Captain Sailing.

Shawmut\* 9,600 E. V. Roberts 15th Nov.

**For Sale.**

**SWATOW DRAWN WORK COMPANY,**  
38, WELLINGTON STREET.

Dealers in all kind of  
**HAND-MADE DRAWN CHINESE LINEN, GRASS CLOTH, &c.,**  
all of the best quality;

ALSO

**SWATOW BEST PEWTER-WARE, CANTON EMBROIDERY and CHINESE LACES,**  
all from the best French patterns.

HONGKONG AND SWATOW.

Hongkong, 16th Oct. 1907. [12]

**LEE YEE HAIR DRESSING SALOON.**

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND  
**CIGARS, CIGARETTES**  
AND  
**TO LET REQUISITES FOR SALE:**

12, DAUGUAR STREET,  
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1907. [12]

**Shipping.****Arrivals.**

Leopard, U.S. cruiser, 1st Nov., Mildenberg, 13th Nov.—Saigon 9th Nov.—Joshin Maru, Jap. s.s., 72, H. S. Smith, 13th Nov.—Swatow 12th Nov., Gen.—O. S. K. Woolwich, Br. s.s., 1,424, A. Stoker, 13th Nov.—Moj 8th Nov., Coal—D. & Co., Ltd.—Progress, Ger. s.s., 630, Siure, 13th Nov.—Canton 13th Nov., Gen.—S. & Co.—Peleus, Br. s.s., 4,800, W. T. Hannah, 4th Nov.—Lived-pool via Singapore 6th Oct., Gen.—B. & S.—Phenepher, Br. s.s., 1,065, J. H. Scott, 14th Nov.—Saigon 8th Nov., Rice and Meal—Wo Fat, 14th Nov.—Malta, Br. s.s., 970, R. A. Peters, 14th Nov.—Bombay 9th Oct., and Singapore 9th Nov., Mail and Gen.—F. & S. N. Co.—Kwei-yang, Br. s.s., 1,011, D. W. 14th Nov.—Canton 14th Nov., Gen.—B. & S.—Phiranong, Ger. s.s., 1,021, F. Bücking, 14th Nov.—Dan-ko-kok and Swatow 14th Nov., Rice and Gen.—B. & S.—Riouji Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,97, T. Iriwa, 14th Nov.—Singapor 8th Nov., Gen.—N. Y. K.—Wakasa Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,882, A. Christiansen, 14th Nov.—London 15th Oct., and Singapor 8th Nov., Gen.—N. Y. K.

**Clearances at the Harbour.**

Kwangtung, for Shanghai.  
Hupeh, for Haiphong.  
Peleus, for Shanghai.

**Departures.**

Nov. 14.—Haiyan, for Haiphong.  
Tsinling, for Amoy.  
Hoops, for Canton.  
Poole, for Calcutta.  
Kuanmei, for Hangchow.  
Yiisan, for Shanghai.

Passenger arrived.

Per *Pilus*, from Singapor—356 Chinese.  
Per *Phuophim*, from Saigon—266 Chinese.  
Per *Walter*, for Hongkong from Bombay—Messrs. H. D'Angus and K. Koishi, From Marseilles—Mr. Usaker, R. Rev. Bishop Land and Rev. T. S. Jones, Rev. Bishop—Mr. D. R. Paul, Etom Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Wilson and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Der. Kinderen and child, Mrs. de Begemano, Mr. C. Hik Chow and 2 servants, Mrs. A. Fremont, Mr. T. M. Peake, Lieut. Knight and servant, Messrs. Mendes, J. M. Passos, and 2 stampers. For Shanghai from Bombay—Mrs. Cleveland, and Miss Tilley. From Colombo—Mrs. Snap, infant and nurse. From London—Messrs. A. J. Stewart, J. M. A. Scough, A. A. Drew and E. F. Goodale. From Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Leddell, 3 children and governess, and Mr. W. H. Brown. From Fremantle—Mr. J. Johnston, For Yokohama from London—Mr. F. B. Sinclair, Mrs. Southgate, and Mr. S. Ferinough. From Marseilles—Mr. B. Nakashima. From Brindisi—Mr. S. Elphinston.

Shipping Report.

Str. *Woolwich*, from Moji—Moderate fine weather throughout.

Str. *Phrahan*, from Bangkok—Strong monsoon and heavy sea and swell all along.

Str. *Peleus*, from Liverpool via Singapore—Heavy rain, thunder and lightning to southward of parcel.

Str. *Phuophim*, from Saigon—Strong N.E. monsoon with corresponding sea and dull wet weather throughout.

**VEHICLES IN PORT.**

**STEAMERS.**

Devawongse, Ger. s.s., 1,017, T. V. Bruhn, 6th Nov.—Bangkok and Swatow 5th Nov., Rice and Gen.—M. & Co.—Derwent, Br. s.s., 1,502, J. Jenkins, 10th Oct.—Salop 24th Oct., Rice and Gen.—Mar. Ed.—F. & Co.—Empress of Japan, Br. s.s., 4,039, Henry Pybus, R.R. 20th Oct.—Vancouver 1st Oct.; and Shanghai 18th Mail and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.—Fukuta Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,016, H. Sakamoto, 13th Nov.—Moj 5th Nov., Coal—M. B. G. K.—Haitan, Br. s.s., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 10th Nov.—Fochow 10th Nov., Amoy 11th and Swatow 12th, Gen.—D. L. & Co.—Hanol, Fr. s.s., 730, Merced, 12th Nov.—Haiphong and Hoioh 11th Nov., Gen.—A. R. M.—Henrik Ibsen, Nor. s.s., 2,66, Remersen, 7th Nov.—Kochinozaki 2nd, Nov., Coal—D. & Co., Ltd.—Leijang, Br. s.s., 3,460, E. J. Todd, 11th Nov.—Calcutta 2th Oct., Penang and Singapor 4th Nov., Gen.—J. M. & Co.—Mathilde, Ger. s.s., 831, A. Uderup, 13th Nov.—Haiphong and Hoioh 11th Nov., Rice and Gen.—J. & Co.—Mercedes, Fr. s.s., 730, J. McGregor, 21st Sept.—Weihaiwei 10th Sept., Ballast—Admiralty.

Nichibei Maru, Jap. s.s., 850, R. Minagawa, 10th Nov.—Canton 10th Nov., Coal—M. B. K.

Proteus, Nor. s.s., 1,024, F. C. Koldrup, 13th Nov.—Bangkok via Swallow 31st Oct., Gen.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.—Rajah, Ger. s.s., 2,03, R. Petersen, 7th Nov.—Bangkok 10th Oct., Gen.—B. & S.—Shantung, Br. s.s., 1,835, Robinson, 1st Nov.—Cheribon, (Probolingo) 20th Oct., Sugar—R. & S.—Shawmut, Br. s.s., 6,105, E. V. Roberts, 8th Nov.—Manila 5th Nov., Gen.—D. & Co., Ltd.—Siberia, Am. s.s., 5,655, A. Zeder, 5th Nov.—San Francisco 8th Oct., and Shanghai 3rd Nov., Mails and Gen.—P. M. S. Co.—Selvadur, Nor. s.s., 807, R. Tuoren, 10th Nov.—Canton 10th Nov., Gen.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.—Suisang, Br. s.s., 1,785, W. D. Welsh, 5th Nov.—Hongkong and Nov., Coal and Coal-tar—J. & Co.—Takoban Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,906, I. Fukui, 12th Nov.—Kuchinozaki 3rd Nov., Coal—M. B. K.—Telemachus, Br. s.s., 1,170, J. Williamson, 4th Nov.—Saigon 3th Oct., Rice and Gen.—Wo Fat Seng.—Tencer, Br. s.s., 1,805, I. Bonwiss, 2nd Nov.—Nagasaki 28th Oct., Gen.—B. & S.—Yuenlong, Br. s.s., 1,128, Rolfe, 12th Nov.—Amoy 13th Nov., Gen.—J. M. & Co.—Zafiro, Br. s.s., 1,679, A. Fraser, 11th Nov.—Macao 9th Nov., Hemp and Sugar—S. T. & Co.

**SAILING VESSELS.**

Eclipse, Br. 4-masted bark, 7,068, L. D. Vance, 20th Sept.—Canton 19th Sept., Ballast—S. O. Co.—Lawhill, Br. 4-masted bark, 1,050, 2th Aug.—from New York, Case Oil—S. O. Co.

**The Ships Passed Canal.**

8th October—Silvia, (Ger.) Hamburg, 11th October—Caloch, Glenlog, Cobach, Syria, Sazona, Laertes, Tourane, 18th October—Hansson, Polynesia, Cardiganshire, Kinsachi Maru, Prins Heinrich, Pelion, Silesia (Ger.), Wakasa Maru, 2nd October—Rehde, Sachsen, 22nd October—Austria, Hengelo, Caylon Maru, Glenavon, Erroll, 25th October—Lehman, Saluma, Cyclopi, Memnon, Kasenga, 26th October—Australia, 29th October—Nyanga, Dortmund, Monmouthshire, Dunmore, 1st November—Montgomeryshire, P. R. Lutpold, Sanuki Maru, Tourane, 1st November—Sotoku, Hakata Maru, 5th November—Bomby Maru, Namur, Rhamanta, Sambla, Scanda, Pethavur, Nippon, Traguban, 8th November—Anton, Kennebec, Nera, Stanlor, Columbus Maru, Nile, Sikk, Vandala, Gothen, Sama Maru, 11th November—Agrammon, Glenturret, Aragonia, Hizanji Maru, Yorck, Brink.

Arrivals at Home—8th October—Kintuck, 15th October—Sunda, 18th October—Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Afghanistan, Wraycastel, 22nd October—Ambris, Helsing, Yunan, 25th October—Caloch, Kawachi Maru, Sazona, 26th October—Verona, 28th October—Ceylon, 29th October—Sintianum, Australia, 1st November—Prinz Heinrich, 9th November—Cathay, Priam, 10th November—Australia, Rhenana, Secora, Telemachus, 12th November—Sanuki Maru.

**CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.**

November 13th, 1907, a.m.

	Bar.	Th.	Hu.	Wind	W.
Vladivostock	7 am.	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	6 am.	29.97	—	NW	6
Hakodate	“	30.09	—	NW	6
Tokio	“	30.06	—	NW	4
Kuchi	“	30.87	—	SW	0
Nagasaki	“	30.15	—	—	0
Kagoshima	“	30.12	—	NE	4
Ostima	“	30.82	—	SW	6
Naha	“	30.09	—	NE	2
Inhakikima	“	30.05	—	E	6
Bonito	“	29.93	—	NW	2
Chichijo	“	30.19	55	NE	2
Weihaiwei	“	30.19	55	ENE	3
Hankow	“	30.24	57	NE	1
Kukkiang	“	30.16	53	CO	0
Shanghai	“	30.17	55	SW	1
Guttsfaff	“	30.14	60	ESE	3
Sharp Peak	“	30.14	60	NE	1
Amoy	“	30.08	73	NE	1
Senton	“	30.04	69	NE	1
Taihoku	“	30.01	69	NE	6
Tai-chu	“	30.02	—	NE	1
Fainan	“	30.01	—	NE	2
Kishibun	“	30.02	—	NE	2
Pescadores	“	30.02	—	NE	8
Canton	9 am.	30.14	66	NE	0
Victoria Peak	10 am.	30.10	72	NNE	2
Macau	“	30.11	70	N	2
Hoihoi	“	30.10	—	—	—
Tourane	“	30.04	73	NNE	2
C. St. James	“	29.83	81	NNE	2
Parri	6 am.	29.98	85	SSW	1
Manila	“	29.96	86	SSW	1
Bacolod	“	29.91	79	NE	2
Uiglo	“	29.89	83	NE	2
Orchid	“	29.88	86	NE	2
Lamban	“	29.88	80	NE	2

November 14th, 1907, a.m.

	Bar.	Th.	Hu.	Wind	W.
Vladivostock	7 am.	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	6 am.	29.97	—	NW	6
Hakodate	“	30.09	—	NW	6
Tokio	“	30.06	—	NW	4
Kuchi	“	30.87	—	SW	0
Nagasaki	“	30.15	—	—	0
Kagoshima	“	30.12	—	NE	4
Ostima	“	30.82	—	SW	6
Naha	“	30.09	—	NE	2
Inhakikima	“	30.07	—	NE	2
Bonito	“	29.97	—	SW	2
Chooeo	“	30.85	—	SW	2
Weihaiwei	“	30.15	57	NE	1
Hankow	“	30.11	54	NE	1
Kinkiang	“	30.11	54	NE	1
Shanghai	“	30.08	57	SW	2
Guttsfaff	“	30.15	53	ESE	3
Sharp Peak	“	30.10	59	NE	1
Amoy	“	29.98	60	SSW	1
Swatow	“	29.94	58	NE	1
Taihoku	“	29.93	—	E	4
Taichu	“	29.94	—	NE	1
Tai-nan	“	29.95	—	NE	8
Kishibun	“	29.92	—	NE	8
Pescadores	“	29.95	—	NE	4
Canton	“	30.02	66	NE	1
Victoria Peak	“	29.99	73	NNE	2
Macau	“	29.99	77	NNE	2

November 15th, 1907, a.m.

	Bar.	Th.	Hu.	Wind	W.


<tbl\_r cells="6" ix="2" maxcspan="1" maxrspan="

## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KAASDE &amp; CO. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE PRESENT QUOTATION, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
<b>BANKS.</b>								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Do. (new)	80,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,750,000 \$200,000 }	\$1,700,167	£1.15/- for 1-year ending 30.6.07 @ ex- 2/3 3/16 = \$16.04	51 2	\$65 \$51 \$16 issue London £73
National Bank of China, Limited	49,925	£7	6	{ \$125,355 \$300,000 }	\$78,203	2s (London 3/6) for 1903	..	53 1
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,150,000 \$1,150,000 }	note	3d for 1906	8 2	\$230
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	Tls. 20444	Final of 7/6 per share making in all 15/- for 1906—Tls. 2.63	6 2	Tls. 76 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	£250	\$100	{ \$3,000,000 \$7,000,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 }	11,450,450	Final of \$12 making \$42 for 1905 and 1 Interest of 13% for 1906	51 2	\$780
Vangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	£100	£60	{ \$3,000,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 }	139,430	1s 3d for year ending 31.12.05	74 2	\$105
<b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	note	4d and bonus \$2 for 1905	91 2	\$88
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	Tls. 156,483	\$40 for 1905	13 2	\$135
<b>SHIPPING.</b>								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	£25	£2	{ \$7,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$10,000,000 }	note	1s 3d for 1906	61 2	\$15 buyers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	70,000	£50	£50	{ \$10,000,000 \$10,000,000 }	Tls. 157,102	5s for year ending 30.6.07	101 2	\$17
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$10,000,000 \$10,000,000 }	note	5s for in half-year ending 30.6.07	61 2	\$12 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) Do. (Deferred)	50,000	£5	£5	{ \$60,000 \$20,000 }	63,004	5/- for 1906 @ ex 2/3 = \$1.4 per share	31 2	\$11 sellers \$10 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited Do. (Preference)	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 54,372 \$400,000 \$1,872 }	Tls. 15,337	Interim of Tls. 1/4 for account 1907	12 2	Tls. 431 sales Tls. 50 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	20,000	£1	£1	{ \$1,872 \$35,000 }	172,372	Interim of 1/4 (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	41 2	51 buyers 50 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	£10	£10	{ \$1,872 \$10,000 }	1137	\$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1907	41 2	51 buyers 50 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 98,000 \$1,419,479 \$18,000 \$18,000 }	18,730	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	12 2	Tls. 48 buyers
<b>REFINERIES.</b>								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	£100	£100	{ \$450,000 }	10,218	4s for year ending 31.12.06	74 2	\$104
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,100,000 }	Tls. 8,935	5s for 1907 Tls. 4 (6%) for year ending 31.8.06	41 2	\$16 Tls. 83 sales
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$1,100,000 }	note	..	..	
<b>MINING.</b>								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	£1	£1	{ \$110,000 \$6,000,000 }	£12,546	Final of 1/6 (No. 9) for 1907	74 2	Tls. 14,30 sales
Pan-Pacific Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	{ \$1,100,000 \$1,100,000 }	£11,358	No. 12 of 1/—48 cents	59	..
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES &amp; GODOWNS.</b>								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$164,124 }	310,335	81.75 for year ending 31.12.06	11 2	\$16
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$0	{ \$1,000,000 \$23,152 \$30,000 }	3,047	Interim of \$2 for six months ending June 30th 1907	6 2	\$67
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$50,000 }	519,180	5s for III half-year ending June 30th, 1907	8 2	\$100 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	15,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$1,000,000 \$18,210 }	16,10,459	Tls. 3 for year ending 30th April 1907	4 2	Tls. 74
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 23,117 \$15,000 }	note	Interim of Tls. 8 for account 1907	81 2	Tls. 2071 sales
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 5,000 \$15,000 \$1,600,000 }	11,388	Tls. 6 for 144 months ending 28.2.07	5 2	Tls. 1021
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$15,000 \$1,600,000 }	310,000	5s for year ending 30.6.07	10 2	\$22 sellers \$14 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$25	\$25	{ \$15,000 \$1,600,000 }	310,178	\$1.80 for 1906	13 2	100 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$15,000 \$1,600,000 }	1,129,225	4/- for III half-year ending 30.6.07	10 2	103 sales 100 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$15,000 \$1,600,000 }	156,118	Interim of \$3/- for half year ending 30.6.07	74 2	103 sales 100 buyers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$15,000 \$1,600,000 }	51,167	80 cents for 1906	71 2	103 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$15,000 \$1,600,000 }	41,089	5s for 1906	7 2	103
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 869,493 \$15,000,000 }	11,6,1978	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1907	71 2	Tls. 101 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ note }	11,519	Interim of \$2 for half year ending June 30th	81 2	148
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 \$15,939 }	11,4,986	Tls. 10 for year ended 31.10.1906	18 2	Tls. 55 sellers
Hungkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 }	114,169	50 cents for year ending 31.7.07	5 2	\$10
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 150,000 }	11,3,411	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 X)	11 2	Tls. 52
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ note }	11,31,60	Tls. 8 for 1906	9 2	Tls. 88 sellers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 28,157 }	11,50,63	Tls. 50 for 1906	12 2	Tls. 280 sellers
<b>NON-MATERIALS.</b>								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency Limited	8,601	12/6	12/6	{ \$1,499 \$10,000 }	1,018	1/3 per share for 1906	9 2	101
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	6,200	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,499 \$10,000 }	1653	\$3 for 1905	..	\$104
China-Borneo Company, Limited	10,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$1,499 \$10,000 }	note	\$4 for 1904	..	Tls. 5 sales
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$1,499 \$10,000 }	Tls. 88	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	..	56 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,499 \$10,000 }	125,000	60 cents for year ended 23.2.06	..	91
Do. Do. special shares	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,499 \$10,000 }	1855	80 cents for 1906	81 2	91
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,499 \$10,000 }	2,974	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.07	8 2	101 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,500	£7½	£6	{ \$1,499 \$10,000 }	126,804	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907	83 2	101 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,499 \$10,000 }	115,002	\$2/- for year ending 28.2.07	114 2	101 buyers
Hall & Holt's, Limited	33,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$1,499 \$10,000 }	2,923	2/- per share for 1906	61 2	91
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,499 \$10,000 }	2,401	Interim of 2/- for year ending June 30th 1907	24 2	91
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	£25	£25	{ \$1,499 \$10,000 }	2,41,312	Interim of 80 cents per share for a/c 1907	24 2	91
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,499 \$10,000 }	2,41,503</			